



## FLEET MAY CROSS THE SEA.

## A NEW FLYING SQUADRON EASILY FORMED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport News, Va., June 12.—The Tribune correspondent to-day received further confirmation from a semi-official source, of the execution of the plan of the formation of a new, or a reorganization of the old, Flying Squadron.

According to a naval attaché, who was in the city to-day on business in connection with the work on the cruiser now in these waters, the mobilization of warships in Hampton Roads is for no other reason than that given above.

The Navy Department is believed to be considering two plans for the proposed dash across the ocean, one being to send a squadron of fast ships with large coal-carrying capacity for fast scouting purposes, and the other being to dispatch one squadron ahead, composed of the fleet's ships and best fighters among the cruiser class, and to follow this with a second squadron probably composed of two battle-ships, a number of cruisers and several of the cruisers with lighter coal capacity.

## SPAIN'S RESERVE FLEET THE OBJECTIVE.

The first plan, of course, would be solely for the purpose of having good ships in Spanish waters, to keep watch on the reserve armada. The idea of adopting the second plan would be to dispatch the cruiser squadron ahead, for the purpose of fixing the position of the Spanish ships, in order that the second and more formidable fleet might engage the enemy in its own waters if occasion permitted.

"The Spanish reserve fleet," said the officer referred to, "is in as good condition to-day as it ever was, and the reports coming from Madrid about delays in repairs and shortness of ammunition are all excuses to gain time. Spain will never send her reserve fleet to swallow Cervera's dose, and the Government knows it. We have got to go after them, and from the plans now on foot it looks as if that would soon be done."

## FLAGSHIP OF THE SQUADRON.

When asked about the statement that the Newark or the Cincinnati would be the flagship of this squadron, the naval attaché laughed and said that no commodore would go out on a ship that could carry only eight hundred or four hundred tons of coal when others of better class were available.

He confirmed the news sent by The Tribune correspondent last night, to the effect that Commodore Schley will probably be the man selected to go on this bold and hazardous voyage, which is likely to startle the whole world for audacity of purpose. The Brooklyn or the New York will be the flagship of the squadron. In case the presence of both these ships is required in Cuban waters, then the Minneapolis or the Columbia, each of which can carry 1,800 tons of coal in its bunkers, to say nothing of what it can handle in other ways, will be selected as flagship of the squadron.

According to information received from several sources, it is not likely that the Newark, the Cincinnati and the San Francisco will be assigned to the Flying Squadron, for the reason that not one of them can carry over 800 tons of coal.

## VESSELS LIKELY TO GO.

It can be stated on good authority that this squadron, if the Department decides to send it across the ocean, will be made up in part of the following cruisers: The Brooklyn or the New York, probably both, in which event the Brooklyn would be the flagship; the Minneapolis and the Columbia, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale and the Harvard. With Cervera's fleet out of the way, all of these ships can be spared, and they are just the ones to send on a long dash, as every one of them is rated above twenty-one knots. Any delay on Spain's part in moving its reserve fleet is likely to cause the formation of a reinforcing squadron, to be composed of two such battle-ships as the Oregon and the Texas, a number of cruisers and probably several more cruisers.

This statement is based upon interviews with naval officers, and is known to be the idea considered by the Department and endorsed by strategists.

A significant fact in connection with the proposed squadron is the presence in Hampton Roads now of four colliers and several coal schooners. The latter are the Alexander, the Eriyn, the Southern and the City of Macon.

## WORK ON THE BUFFALO DELAYED.

The shipyard has received notice that the work of converting the Buffalo into an auxiliary cruiser will probably be delayed for a few days, until a board of the ship in a worse condition than represented by Flint & Co., of Norfolk, than purchased the Netheroy from the Brazilian Government for the United States. It is feared that her repairs may take longer than was contemplated, in which event the Government will not take the vessel off Flint's hands. She is still at Old Point, and had not moved at a late hour to-night.

The Yale will drop out into the stream to-morrow morning in order to avoid paying unnecessary wharfage to the shipyard, her guns being mounted and only the finishing touches remaining to be put to her.

The Harvard went to the shipyard this morning, and to-morrow her gun mounts will be placed in position. The eight 5-inch guns which she will carry arrived at the yard to-day from Old Point, where they were forwarded last night from the factory. The Minneapolis is still here. She is now taking on coal.

## THE FATE OF SANTIAGO SEALED.

## COMMENTS OF "THE LONDON TIMES" ON LAST WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

London, June 13.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's acquisition of a base for coaling and supplies at Guantanamo is universally recognized as practically sealing the fate of Santiago, although it is believed that the Spanish troops will show a good fight before the city is captured.

"The Times," in the course of an article reviewing last week's operations, after remarking that Guantanamo Bay will serve admirably as a coaling station and sheltered harbor for the large American fleet, thus playing the exact part assigned to it by Admiral Vernon in 1761, and the marines being employed as an advance guard, in accordance with numerous precedents in the history of the British Navy, says:

"The Spanish garrison, we think, does not exceed 10,000 men, who have an immense position to hold and are lacking in supplies. Therefore General Shafter's difficulties will be mainly those of climate and movement, owing to the absence of good roads. On the other hand, the difficulties of communication will prevent the dispatch of reinforcements from Havana, and the Santiago garrison will be left to its own resources."

"Admiral Cervera's proceedings have proved that the Spanish ships find it impossible to keep at sea; and if it be true that the Ministry of Marine has dismissed the capable Scotch engineers in its service, the difficulty is fully accounted for. It is highly improbable that Ad-

miral Cervera will attempt to cross the Atlantic; but some fast American cruisers may appear ere long in Spanish waters.

"In the recent actions in the Philippines the insurgents have fought with the courage displayed by their forefathers against General Draper's troops in 1702. In view of Captain-General August's dispatch, the surrender of Manila appears inevitable within a fortnight. In Spain's best interests it is hoped that when Manila and Santiago have fallen she will recognize the necessity of bringing to an end a contest unequal from the first and rendered hopelessly so by her total unpreparedness."

"The Times," commenting editorially upon the "arrival of a new stage in the development of the war," says:

"It is interesting to recall the fact that the last time the American troops landed in Cuba, in 1702, they were under British colors. The American commander is not likely to put unlimited faith in the assistance of Gomez. Judging from past experience of the work of the Spanish Army against the insurgents, the reduction of Santiago will not prove a formidable task. In any case, we shall soon know whether the Spanish Army can better vindicate the ancient fighting reputation of the Spanish race than Admiral Cervera's squadron has done it."

## DISCUSSING INTERVENTION.

## COMMUNICATIONS SAID TO BE PASSING BETWEEN THE POWERS.

London, June 13.—"The Daily Telegraph" says editorially this morning:

"We learn from an exceptionally well-informed source that communications of a character which lend themselves easily to official repudiation are passing between Vienna, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg on the question of intervention between Spain and America."

"It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph has taken the initiative. Spain, however, must face the situation squarely. Cuba and Porto Rico will obtain independence, and, in all probability, the United States will retain the Philippines as security for the indemnity, which is not likely to be paid for many years."

## MADRID AND WAR SITUATION.

## BELIEF THAT HOSTILITIES WILL END IN A MONTH.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing Sunday, says:

"An extremely bad impression is current to-night as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements."

"At the Cabinet Council to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, made a report as to his conference with the Ambassadors of the Powers. It is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at."

"Captain Anson, Minister of Marine, telegraphs from Cadix that the recruiting for Admiral Canara's squadron is being accelerated. 'While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true it would be unimportant, as the Spanish Army would give a good account of itself.'"

"It is believed that the question of food supplies so far as the Peninsula is concerned is settled, at least until October."

## THE INEVITABLE EXPECTED IN MADRID.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News," telegraphing by way of Bayonne, says:

"General Blanco's last dispatch being less sanguine, the Cabinet Council discussed whether it should be published, and decided on some verbal alterations. Military precautions have been taken at Madrid to quell disturbance when the inevitable happens."

"Reports are again rife that the Queen Regent wishes to shift the regency to the Infanta Isabella, and to let her accept the American conditions."

## QUEEN REGENT AND THE POPE'S OFFER.

London, June 13.—The Rome correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"Owing to the serious news from the Philippines, the Pope telegraphed the Queen Regent of Spain placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the Powers in favor of Spain. The Queen Regent, in reply, telegraphed her thanks, saying that at an opportune moment she would feel the Pope's offer to be very precious."

## BLANCO CARES FOR SUPPLIES.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard," telegraphing Sunday, says: "General Blanco having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the Government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly conveyed, and will be sent immediately."

## BLANCO'S MESSAGE TO MADRID.

Madrid, June 12, 4 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received here from Captain-General Blanco:

"One American cruiser and two gunboats are before Havana, two are before Mariel, one at Cardenas, two at San Carlos, none at Matanzas and Cienfuegos, and fifteen American men-of-war are off Santiago de Cuba. We have no news from La Calmanera."

## SPANISH SHIPS AT THE CANARIES.

London, June 13.—Advices to "The Daily Mail" from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, under date of June 4, say:

"The three Spanish torpedo-boats which returned here from the Cape Verde Islands are still undergoing repairs. I am informed that these are being executed by English engineers. They found the boilers and the engines in a frightful condition, due to sheer neglect."

"The convoy of the torpedo-boats, the Ciudad de Cadix, disappears periodically, taking with her some five hundred or six hundred tons of coal. She is absent for three or four days, and then returns to obtain another supply of a similar quantity. Where she goes is kept an absolute secret, but it is evident that she is a tender to some other ships or to a squadron, probably lying in one of the harbors of the adjacent islands, either Fuerteventura or Lanzarote. Both have good anchorages, are rarely visited, and are very suitable for the purpose."

## CONTRABAND SILVER SEIZED.

Algeiras, Spain, June 12.—The Spanish authorities have discovered that a contraband trade in silver coin is being carried on from this point.

A large consignment to Gibraltar, across the bay, has been seized.

## OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

## TROOPS SAIL FROM KEY WEST

## A BIG FLEET OF WARSHIPS CONVOYS THE TRANSPORTS.

Washington, June 12.—Under command of Major-General Shafter the First Division of the United States Army will sail to-night from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The Army transports, thirty in number, left Port Tampa yesterday and are now at Key West. The conveying warships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the ally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried, for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers and driven back pell-mell into Havana Harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries.

Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the transports is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers or even of such gunboats as the little Hancock, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship.

## EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

Every precaution has been taken by the Government to insure the safety of the troops on the way to Cuba. The Naval War Board was in session to-day making the final preparations for the disposition of the guard ships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern, and on either flank.

The fleet and the scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to guard against an attack from the rear, some of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, perhaps, will linger far astern ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the Civil War.

The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed, and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Calmanera, the point on Guantanamo Bay where the American flag now flies over the heads of Sampson's marines, at that place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base, and as a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well suited for the beginning of military operations.

## SANTIAGO EXPEDITION FORCE

## HOW THE BODY OF SEVENTEEN THOUSAND WAS MADE UP—THE TRANSPORTS.

Tampa, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West, before going to Santiago, was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry, of from 500 to 550 men each, including besides the regiments of the Fifth Army Corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile, and which formed part of Major-General Coppinger's command at that rendezvous.

The total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men. There were also two regiments of volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men in all; the 24 Regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men; and two squadrons each from the 1st, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th Cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's Rough Riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and sixteen guns; two batteries of heavy artillery, 200 men and sixteen guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; signal and hospital corps, etc., about 300 men, a grand total of about 17,000 men.

The Regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiments carrying only the old seasoned troops.

On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these numbers the boats were officially known, their original names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signalling between the flagship and the other boats of the fleet.

The following is the list of transports arranged in their numerical order, names, commanders and carrying capacity:

|                        |           |                      |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. Miami               | Donald    | 1,200 men.           |
| 2. Santiago            | Legation  | 1,500 men.           |
| 3. Guanajuato          | Garvin    | 1,000 men.           |
| 4. Chiriqui            | Switzer   | 1,000 men.           |
| 5. Beaufort            | Hix       | 1,000 men.           |
| 6. Comal               | Evans     | 1,000 men.           |
| 7. Yuma                | Robertson | 1,000 men.           |
| 8. Juchitán            | Blair     | 1,000 men.           |
| 9. Whitney             | Staples   | 1,000 men.           |
| 10. Oglethorpe         | Hansen    | 1,000 men.           |
| 11. Sagadahoc          | Hansen    | 1,000 men.           |
| 12. Canby              | Hick      | 1,000 men.           |
| 13. Florida            | Muir      | 600 men.             |
| 14. City of Washington | Steele    | 400 men, 100 horses. |
| 15. Alleghany          | Nickerson | 400 men, 20 horses.  |
| 16. San Marcos         | Leon      | 1,100 men.           |
| 17. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men, 200 horses. |
| 18. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 19. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 20. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 21. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 22. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 23. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 24. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 25. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 26. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 27. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 28. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 29. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 30. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 31. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |
| 32. General H. Miller  | Perkins   | 300 men.             |

## NO ACTION AGAINST CARRANZA.

Montreal, June 12.—H. St. Pierre, counsel for Lieutenant Carranza, returned this morning from Ottawa, where he had been in the interests of his client. He said that he had been assured by a member of the Government that there had been no correspondence between the British and Canadian Governments with regard to the expulsion of Lieutenant Carranza and Señor Du Bose. A story that the Spaniards had volunteered to leave Canada if Detective Keilert's suit against them is dropped is denied.

## JOHN BLAIR GIBBS.

John Blair Gibbs, who was killed at Guantanamo, was forty years old, single, and lived alone at No. 60 West Forty-seventh-st. He is said to have been a graduate of the University of Virginia. He had lived in the Forty-seventh-st. house four years, and had a good practice.

Two months ago he received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Key West. Since that time his friends in the house have heard little from him, and supposed him to be on the Panther. His only relative known in this city is a Mrs. Roosevelt, who lives at No. 31 West Thirty-third-st.

## MARINES IN A FIERCE BATTLE.

## ATTACKED BY SPANIARDS THEY FIGHT ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY FOR THIRTEEN HOURS.

## FOUR AMERICANS KILLED IN FIRST LAND BATTLE OF WAR.

(Copyright: 1898; The Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo, Sunday Morning, June 12, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 12, 8 p. m.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

## FOUR AMERICANS WERE KILLED.

Four of our men were killed and one was wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

The Americans killed were:

JOHN BLAIR GIBBS.

WILLIAM DUNPHY.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

JAMES MCCOLGAN.

John Blair Gibbs was an assistant surgeon. He was a son of Major Gibbs, of the Regular Army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was in Richmond, Va., but he had been practising in New-York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

Charles H. Smith was a sergeant. His home is in Smallwood, There are three Smallwoods—one in Alabama, one in Kentucky and one in Illinois. William Dunphy was a private. His home was in Gloucester, Mass. James McColgan was a private. His home was in Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably heavy. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

## ENGAGEMENT BEGAN WITH FIRING AT PICKETS.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside of a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

## BODIES STRIPPED AND MUTILATED WITH MACHETES.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop.

Below, in the bay, were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine, and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell, thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squads concealed in the chapparel cover had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents.

The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by flashes, at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like firecrackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay, enflaming the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge, and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric rays sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards.

## RESEMBLED A TRANSFORMATION SCENE IN A THEATRE.

It all resembled a transformation scene in a theatre. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crackle of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers.

Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel José Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the furthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan, and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

## ATTACKS WERE CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade, north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east pale the marines lying on their guns were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Three new 12-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night, for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards at daylight. They dived into the bushes like prairie-dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them.

While the correspondent of The Associated Press was talking with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening.

## PRAISE FOR THE STEADINESS OF THE YOUNGER MEN.

When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered, nor had the outposts of Lieutenants Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell give high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority.

The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic. The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They compliment the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

## PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AND MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

To-day the amplest precautions have been taken; and as the Dauntless was leaving reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force: some say two hundred, and the figures run as high as one thousand. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, says the Spaniards were mostly irregulars; but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of two hundred yards.

The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from New-York the day war was declared, and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther; and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

## WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The American marines holding a position on Guantanamo Bay were engaged for thirteen hours by Spanish guerillas and regulars. American reinforcements were landed. The Spanish losses are believed to be heavy. Four Americans were killed and the advance pickets were unaccounted for.

It was announced in Washington that General Shafter's force would sail from Key West last night for Santiago; the transports will be conveyed by a strong fleet of warships.

The expedition to Porto Rico to capture San Juan is expected to start in ten days. In controlling the lower Guantanamo Bay Admiral Sampson has possession of the Cuban end of the cable to Hayti.

A private dispatch received in Madrid says that the Spanish forces at Manila are resolved to resist any attack made by the insurgents.

Spain's torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, which is at San Juan de Porto Rico, is considered useless owing to the breakdown of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them.

The project of forming a new Flying Squadron, under Commander Schley, to sail across the Atlantic and seek the Spanish reserve fleet, is said at Newport News to be seriously considered by the Navy Department.

## IN CONTROL OF GUANTANAMO

## HOW MARINES ARE SITUATED.

## SAMPSON HAS END OF HAYTIAN CABLE AND SHIPS HAVE A PLACE TO COAL.

(Copyright: 1898; The Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay, June 11, Noon, by the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12, 1:30 p. m.—In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear-Admiral Sampson has possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard, and direct communication with Washington will soon be established.

The distance overland to Santiago, around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez.

The first division of the Cuban Army is said to have four thousand men, but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe that there are about thirty-five hundred soldiers in the vicinity of Calmanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo City is inland about fifteen miles.

The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds, with the Marblehead, the Yosemite and the Vixen, and a battalion of marines on the crest of a blunt-topped eminence commanding the entrance on the eastern side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats, and at Calmanera there is a battery.

An expedition of three steam launches, offered by Lieutenant Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of James B. Eustis, former United States Ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieutenant Anderson, of the cruiser Marblehead, last night dragged for mines, but found none.

Judging from the panic in which the Spaniards fled from the village at Fisherman's Point, they will scatter at the first approach. They left at Fisherman's Point three antiquated howitzers, several cases of ammunition, shell and canister, some Mauser rifles and a regimental flag of the Infanteria del Principe No. 3.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the huts in the locality have been razed; large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed; two wells have been boarded up, and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet.</